THE COMING STRUGGLE

The Plats, the Talk, the Hopes and the Efforts of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

What Will the South Do if Lincoln be Elected?

interesting Interviews with Senator Toombs and the Hon. Alex. H. Step ens.

Impending Danger to the M st Prosperous Mation in the World.

Imminency of a Dissolution of the Union, &c.,

THE HOME OF HON. ALEX. H. STEPHERS.

Special Correspondence of the Yew York

HETAID.

APPRHENSION FOR THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY IP LINCOLN'S ELECTED—AN ATTEMPT AT SECRE-BION AND REVOLUTION INNITABLE—HIS VIEWS ON BLAVERY—HIS FLANTATION—HIS VINEYARD4—HE ABANDONS PIELIC LIFE, AND REPUDIATES THE PEMAGOGUES OF THE ROUTH A VISIT FROM THE GREAT SOUTHERN AGITATOR, SENATOR TOOMIS—WHAT WILL MAKE TREASON RESPECTABLE? ETC., FIG. CRAWFORDVILLE, Taliaferro Co., Ga., }

Sept. 26, 1860. [
Leaving his luggage at the humble inn in this little village, which numbers but about three hundred inhabitants, white and black, your correspendent inquired the direction to the residence of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the best beloved politician in the State of Georgia. Walking to the sorner of a street, a short distance from the inn, our informant pointed in a northerly direction, and said, "There is Mr. Stephens' house, where that white gate is, where you see that light"—for the sun had set, and the curtains of night were closing around. In a few minutes your correspondent found himself within the enclosure and walking broad avenue toward Mr. Stephens' Upon a capacions porch in front e dwelling, a fine hound dog bayed deep-mouthed warning that a stranger was approaching: but cries of "Down, pup!" "Be quiet, pup!" quieted the dog, and we entered the house. The first object that met our view was that of a person, apparently a slightly-formed youth, walking thoughtfully through a wide passage way that extended from one side of the dwelling to the other, and open to the air and sunshine at either end. On approaching this slight, apparently fragrile personage, we discovered at once, from his deeply marked and careworn features, his broad forehead, his intelligent and eloquent black eye, that it was no youth who stood before us, but Mr. Stephens himself. He now weighs ninety-two pounds, and weighed but eightyfour when he commenced law practice in Crawford ville. The ceremony of introduction passed, Mr. Stephens remarked, "Let me send to the hotel for your leggage, and stop with me while you tarry bere." We thanked him, and accepted his invitation. It should be here mentioned that the residence of Mr. Stephens is called "Liberty Hail," and whether Mr. S. be at home or not, the latch-string is invariably hung outside for visiters and friends,

HOME VIEWS OF HON. A. H. STETEENS ON COLUTICAL TOPICS—HE FEARS AND PREDICTS AN ATTEMPT AT ERCESSION AND REVOLUTION IP LINCOLN IS ELECTED. Although laboring under a severe attack of neuraigis in the head, Mr. Stephens at once engaged in conversation, and plunged into the subject of the dangers that now imperil the Union.

and servants are always at hand to extend the hos-

pitalities of the manifor.

"The Northern people," he remarked, "do not know what dangers threaten the country. They appear to think lightly of what is said at the South, and to treat with contempt the protests the South-erners make against the continual warfare the abo-Bitionists are making upon their social institution. They do not know what slavery is, and are ignorant of its first principles. At the same time the pro-slavery sentiment is increasing in strength. I leve that ninety ner cent of the round-licans of the North are as pro-slavery in their opinions now as ninety per cent of Southern slaveholders were thirty years ago. The popularity of slavery has in-creased and not diminished within that time; and so far as the permanence of the institution is concerned, I have no objection that Mr. Seward's 'ir repressible conflict' doctrine should be put to the test, for I believe it would end in the triumph of slavery." Mr. S. recapitulated the history of anti-slavery movements from Wilberforce down, said the sentiment of the English people. In consequence of the failure of emancipation in Januarea to produce the anticipated beneficial results to the black race, was having a pro-slavery tendency, and that the London Times had already taken an attitude in feat direction. No government has successfully proposed a substitute for African slave labor. The apprentice-hip system has been tried and falled. The coolie system has been tried and falled, and African slavery continues to flourish. He remarked that the deductions of the abolitionists from their standpoints were correct, but that their stand-

points were wrong and erroneous,
FANATICS SOUTH AS WELL AS NORTH. "If you think the popularity of slavery is on the increase," we ventured to inquire, "why do you apprehend danger to the South!"

Mr. Sterness-Not to the South alone, but to the whole country. There are fanatics South as well as North. There are men here who would break up the country as they have broken up the democratic party. They have nothing but seldsh alms and objects. They seek place, preferment Knowing they could not obtain either so long as the democratic party existed, they set about the work of destroying the party, and they bave accomplished their purpose. The course I have taken in opposition to these men is what I believe to be the course of duty-duty to my State and to the country; and although Georgia may cast her vote for the disunionists and revolutionists, I shall still maintain the stand I have taken. I bave no favors to ask from any political party. have retired from political life, and there is no publie office that would tempt me to re-enter it. The course I am taking in the present canvass is dictated by a desire to do all I can to prevent a catastrophe which I believe to be not only haminent, but certain, in case of Lincoln's election. The country is now ruled by demagogues; the race of statesmen and patriots has run out; politics is the means resorted to by sordid men to obtain theirends, at the sacrifice of principle and honor; and I

do not desire to keep such company, Exporter-Do you believe Lincoln's election

Mr. Sturness-I can conceive no other result, in view of the discordant condition of the opposing elements North and South.

REF .- What will follow ! Mr. Sterness-Undoubtedly an attempt at se cession and revolution. I have viewed with palaful apprehension the approaching crisis for years past. Fifteen years' experience in Congress has qualified me to become somewhat intimately acquainted with the temper and feelings of our people; and I am satisfied beyond a doubt that, in event of Lincoln's election, there will be at tenst an attempt at revolution. There will be blood epil -- om may be lung bor that the at-

tempt will be made I am certain. I cannot foretell the end, but I hold revolution and civil war to be inevitable. The demagogues have raised a whirlwind they cannot control nor stand before, and as much as I deplore the event I cannot close my eyes to its consequences.

fr. Stephens spoke with much earnestness on this subject, and that he religiously believed what he said was manifest from his impressive manner. Fir.-But Mr. Breckinridge, who is supported

by the disunionists, is a Union man. Mr. STEPHENS-I know that, and it is for that reason, I suppose, one of his supporters in this State was led some time since to say that he (Breckinridge) would probably be the first man

the deunionists would have to hang. A SAUBATH MORNING RIDE THROUGH HIS PLANTA-TION—HIS VINEYARD, ETC.

Beside his home residence in Crawfordville, which covers about thirty acres of land, including a fine peach and apple orchard, a garden in which the pomegranites are now bursting with their luscious sweets, and fig trees overshadow the ground, and roses of the finest varieties are in full bloom, Mr. Stephens has a plantation about two miles distant, embracing some eleven hundred acres of land. A portion of this plantation belonged to his parents. His grandfather died and was buried on the spot; his father and mother lived and died there, and the property falling into other hands, it was not until the expiration of many years that Mr. Stephens was enabled to achieve the proudest object of his life's ambition, the redemption of his patrimonial estates He has since added considerably to its proportions, and by improving its culture rendered it one of the finest plantations in the county. It was to this place that the biggest-littlest man in the State of Georgia invited your correspondent to take a horseback ride yesterday (Sunday) morning. Our equestrian education had been somewhat neglected in youth, although we had the advantages of an intimate acquaintanceship with Disbrow and other eminent professors of the equine art, and our situation on the back of a horse at this time was quite a novel one.

STATESMAN AND CORRESPONDENT. And now behold us, en cheval, passing through the gates towards the road. But what is this white building-what is this crowd? They are within the limits of Mr. Stephens' domain, and the people regard him with evident respect. The one is a medest looking and yet goodly sized Baptist meeting house, and the people, you see, have come a distance of five and ten miles to worship there. They are both white and black. Christ's blood has sprinkled them all alike in the South, so far as I have seen. There are a number to be baptised. and this, with the knowledge that the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Penfield, is to preach, has attracted an musually large assemblage. Passing along, to quote a famous novelist, "two horsemen might have been seen" rising on the crest of a hill of red clay in Taliaferro county, Georgia, on a calm summer's morn. They were apparently engaged in earnest conversation. One bestrole his horse as if he were waxed to the saddle, and the other didn't. It seemed that the latter did not know of which of four evils to make a choice-whether it were best to pop over the horse's head, tumble off to the right or to the left, or slide back over his tail. The movements were unique, undoubtedly; but without accident we proceeded.

All along the road were vehicles, and horsemen, and horsewomen, going in their neat Sunday at-tire to meeting. Everywhere was Mr. Stephens sainted with respect, even the negroes would stop, and, taking off their hats, cry, "Good morain" mass' Aleck;" and Mr. Stephens would respond by kindly inquiring after the folks at home. Going down a hill a one horse vehicle was driven toward Well, squire, I knew you, but I didn't know who that man was." Did he not take the souire for a man? He was a butcher, and Mr. Stephens ordered a beef to be slaughtered and carried to his house for the uses of "Liberty Hall."

The conversation during the ride was interesting and to me instructive, as it opened a new volume on the subject of Southern life, manners, rights and duties. At one point my horse was about a length in the rear, when Mr. Stephens observed, "Black, berry is rather lazy this morning." We gave Blackberry a crack, and Blackberry came near making blackberry jam of its rider. In the course of the conversation Mr. Stephens reiterated his apprehensions for the future of the country-said that the leaders did not know what volcanos were rumbling beneath them and, u inting to a large oak whose upper branches were decayed, said that, like those ranches, the leaders in the country had becom corrupt and rotten, and that the insidious poison was fast hastening to the trunk-the masses of the

During the ride through his plantation Mr. Stephens pointed out his vineyard, comprising four acres of land. The vines are of the Catawha variety, in healthful condition, and next year will produce, Mr. S. calculates, about a thousand galons of wine. He has also near his residence about an acre of land, in which he has planted what he intends shall be a model vineyard, and from its fine situation, the thriftiness of the first year's growth, and other significant reasons, there is no doubt his expectations will be realized. Me. a devotes considerable of his time to his plantation, and a day or two since might have been seen sowing rye in one of his fields. He has introduced the practice of sub-soil plowing in his cotton and corn fields with great advantage, and the system is being adopted by the planters generally in the neighborhood.

A VISIT PROM SENATOR TOOMSS-WHAT IS HESPEC-TABLE THEASON!

After returning and attending Divine service. was told that it was likely Senator Tootabs would stop in passing on his way honfeward and take tea with Mr. Stephens. With the evening train from Augusta along came the great Southern agitator. His features in the pictures bear a strong resemblance to him, but they do not dance like those of the original. Mr. Toombs is of an active, and I should think of rather a jolly temperament. He looks as if he could sing "Wido w Machrea" with as much effect as John Brougham, to whom, by the way, he bears a strong resemblance. And, like one of John's favorite characters. Toombs is evidently waiting for "something to turn up."

We asked, "What do you intend doing in case of Lincoln's election!

Mr. Toomes-Besist him.

Mr. Toomes. We have hal overt acts enough lready: the personal liberty bills are sufficient. Far. Who will commence the revolution?

Mr. Toomes-I will, if I have enough to back me

o make treason respectable.

Mr. Toombs is bound for a split if it can possibly be obtained, and deserves the merit of sincerity. His son in-law, Mr. Du Bose, of Augusta, strongly enlisted in the cause, and so are hundreds of others with whom I have conversed. Mr. Toombs, although satisfied that the State will eventually go for Breckinridge, is not so well satisfled that he will carry it before the people.

I am obliged to emit a sketch of Mr. Stephens' early life and struggles, and his final triumphs, for want of space and time. He leaves to-night for Atlanta, en route for the up country, to deliver a few speeches. His health is not good.

h should be stated that while the personal relations of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Toombs are of the most friendly nature, they differ as widely as the poles in relation to the course the State should in the event of Lincoln's election. Mr. Toombs takes the ground that the State should forcibly resist, Mr. Stephens the reverse. As the foture, so pregnant with momentous events, developes itself, Mr. Stephens will be found, as he is now, on

the side of the Union, the constitution and the country. Mr. Toombs is and has been for disunion. That 'e is in earnest there is no reason to doubt, and that he has a strong body to back him is equally true. That there will be hot work in Washington when Lincoln is inau urated there is no doubt. Five hundred men can be enlisted in Atlanta to-morrow under the disunion flag. The move ments of the Northern Wide Awakes are regarded with interest.

THE BATTLE IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

The Conservative Masse: Entering the Con test-Our Albany, Rye, Burlington and Philadelphia Correspondence, &c.,

NEW YORK.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Sept. 20, 1860.

Their Gr The Central Railroad After the Congressmen—Their Couli-tion with Weed and the Treamers of the Republican State Committee—Lincoln and Kelly on the Regency's State, do. A flood of light is thrown upon surrounding events by your timely expect of the plan of the Central Railroad to compass the central of Congressional as they now do of State legislation, and especially in reference to the Pacific Railroad. For a couple of weeks past the friends of Erastus Corning have been canvassing the county and beseching those democrats who aided in his defeat at the last [Congressional election "to give the old man a to retrieve his defeat and get himself reinstate by a renemination and election to Congress next 'all; that ne feels very sore about it, an ! his only cure will be a re election. The "sore" spot, however, turns out, accord ing to your expert, to be the great Paci to Railroad scheme C. Vibbard, the chief Superintendent of the Central Rail for Congress; and I am credibly informed that along the

line of the road and in every district in the State it is possible to succeed railroad candidates are to be nominated. The republicans—some of the leaders of whom are to share in the Congressional and Partile Rallroad arrangement—are to aid this scheme; substantial evidence of which is furnished by the fact that Gilbert C. Pavidson, the partner of Corning, evidence of which is furnished by the fact that Gibert C. Pavidson, the partner of Corning, who a year or two ago was dropped from the Republican State Committee on account of unsoundness and political infidelity, has again, through the aid of Weed & Co., not only been reinstated on the commistee, but is now one of the executive body and the treasurer of that organization. Of course, if Corning, Vibbard or others of his partners of friends are nominated by the democrats, "Gil" will-spend an asful amount of funds to defeat them. In return for all this the politicians really believe that Dean Richmond, Vice President of the Central Railroad, who holds the key of the soft organization in his breeches pocket, is to prevent the union of the democracy at all hazards, and give the State of Lincoln, who, if elected, is pleaged to aid and approve the Pacific Railroad or other schemes to be get up at Washington. The Dean also has got a promise that if it can be done quietly, Kelly shall be elected Governor. Notther Weed nor Greeley like Morgan, and he was disposed of without much bargaining. Gov. Morgan's warfare on the Central last winter, in endeavoring to proque the passage of the Toll and Fro Rata bills, has protured for him the most bilter enunity of that concern, and now they are going to have their reverge. Republicans and democrats interested in the fat pickings of the road are agreed on this, for with them, when there is any clashing between the interest of the road and political faith, they readily ignore the latter and stand by the road.

In addition Dean swears (you know he soldom does that) that Kelly is a dumined good friend to tha Gentral, and of matroads in general. The votors of the valley of the Statutonade who are greatly embittered against Gov. Morgan for his veto of the Albany and Surquehanna Railroad in the Preckington on the Panna of the Walley of the Statuton bean seen the latter and stand by the road.

In addition Dean swears (you know he soldom does that) that Kelly is a dumined good friend to t

Confusion of the Leaters-Effect of the Parim-Noming tion of the Leaders in the Last Legislature-The Cor ruption of Last Winter-Hon. J. H. Remoids, do . do Politicians are beginning to real zo that there is a power at large. Therefore the recent protracted but finally uccessful movements looking to a nuion of the mass-gainst the sectionalists, North and South while they con quer and overslaugh the Richmond and Cagger Regency They at the same time amaze and confound the Weed Re resisted to the end a union of the masses, because it musbed the machinery by which he controlled the demeeratic party. Weed is confounded because such a meion portends speedy and certain destruction to all his schemes of corruption and terminates his power. Mean-

while all patriots rejeice and take new courage. The announcements that the committee of the people in your city had cordially agreed on an electoral ticket to lincoln had the same effect that attends "Land ho!" after a long and tempestacus passage; and when the ticket was appounced a totally new face was at it. It was seen in the new life, the increased energy, the down and destined to defeat. They who before were hoplors are now hopeful; they who before mere doubting are now confident. Thus, as the glorious news is proclaimed through the States, thousands of votes are added to the grand army of the Union What has all the white b wanted is now supplied— and mable probability of success, a manifestation of a chance, a visible prospect, through concerted action, of defeating Lincoln. The union has been effected at the right moment. It finds the Union men fresh, ready and hopeful, while the republicars, having already spent baif their energies, and much more of their mency, in a noticely campaign of menths is duration, are in a poor condition for the stern set to to which they are unexpectedly summoned. They have counted on an easy victory. They consequently have, up this time, emitted much of the severe labor which alone in a stern contest can insure victory. Breakers are seen ahead. Hence the Evening Journal's cry of dis trees, and quick word of command summoning all hands on deck, in the hope of retrieving the ground lost and cays no one has felt disposed to bet that Lincoln would not carry the State; but since the result of the labors of the Union Committee was made known, numerous bets have been made that New York will go against Lincoln, while others are offered without takers. Tais, probably better than anything clee, denotes the strift of popular resultanest.

Not only is the union electoral ticket consummati apportant in New York, but it is of the highest imp Not only is the union electoral ticket consummation important in New York, but it is of the highest important to New York, but it is of the highest importance on account of the effect that will be excreted on the centers in Franspirania. It is believed that it will give thousands of votes to Foster, whose election next month would, as in 1856, prefigure the Presidential to nit. Frantically the campaign is but for therey days longer, Weed's practiced eye does not misintarrent the relative adventages which—at the opening of this single menth, during which the fate of parties it not of our country is to be decided—the combatants possess—the one is led by sea seless marches and countermarches, democratical and trustered until for severe service by visinglorious confi-

confidence obtained by a successful emergence from a scries of difficulties, doubts and gloom. Such is the relative condition of the combatants about to be summoned to the fund contect.

Now is this signe the only source of weakness of the republicants in this State. Local disputes and internal quarries of all sorts are accumulated in their hands. The struggles of the legislative jobbers and corruptionaist to retain power and position are prostrating the energies and discipline of the party at the time and in the place they are needed most. By renemiciality [hittpohn, McQuade, and other well known obstactors the republican party is taking as fuerful loads. If it can stagger through the next fluirly days under them it will prove its caped by a sand up under anything. The cry that has been raised against a large number of members of the last Legislature has placed them all on the defeasive under indict ment as corruptionists. Not all of them, as might be supposed, are content to lay down without an attempt to vindicate themselves. Consequently not a few of the alleged corruptionists will stake into our legislative halls the list of January next. The renomination of Governo-legs of January next. The renomination of Governo-legs are assed a conflict that is not likely to prove materially advantageous to his Excallency.

There is not the slightest probability that the next Legislature will be materially different from the list. New men are not necessarily setter men. The corruption complained of remula from a variety of causes, objet among which is the Weed Regency, which exists mainly for and by Legislative jobbing and official brokerage. It is a manifest fact that, remove Weed from the lobby, and expel from one to ball a dozen members and Sanators, and you would in a great measure remove the writ complained of remulations, a member and sonators, and you would in a great measure remove the very complained of remounts from the lobby and expel from one to ball a dozen members and Sanators, and you would in a great me

It is understood that the Hon J. H. Reymolds, who, two years ago, as bolking anti-lecompton democrat, supported by republicans, anti-lecomptonites, Americans, and all sorts, was elected to Congress over Mr. Corning, will not be a candidate for renomination. A rumor prevails that Mr. Corning will be the democratic nomines, and that he will be corduity supported by Mr. Reymolds. The impression prevails that in such a case Mr. Corning's election will be tolerably certain, as it seems to be understood will be tolerably certain, as it seems to be under-

stood that the republican candidate will to selected with recerence to such a result. OUR RYE (N. Y.) CORRESPONDENCE.

Rys., Westchester County, Sept. 27, 860. 3

A Union Gathering in Westchester County. &c.
Our little town was greatly excited last evening, the true friends of the Union party having fixed upon the night of the 26th for a grand rally in opposition spirit of sectionalism which was making such bold and tions for the meeting had been going on for several days, and when it had convened the scene that presented itself was animating in the extreme. All present had but one object in view, and that was a faithful carrying out of the institute of Washington, Jefferson, Woster and others

object in view, and that was a faithful carrying out of the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and others of like precious memory, and a united endeavor to assist in crushing out the fanaticism of the day.

The people flecked for miles around, and it is made to say that at least one thousand strong Union men were on the ground. The chief speakers were Hon Hiram Ketchun, Richard Lathers, Hoo. James Hoyt and George Woodward. Their remarks were brim full of cheering, and received a noble and hearffelt response. I think you may set down the old and wealthy town of Rye as sure for the Union ticket in November next.

The call for the meeting was signed by the bulk of the bone and sinew, the wealth and power of the community.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT IN THE STATE?

the conservative masses of the State of New York can de

Majority opposed to Fremont...... 44,495 Whole number of votes in 1859, State election ... 563,728
Decrease (votes not polled). ... 92,771
Of the votes in 1859 were for Secretary of State ... The vote for Comptroller was :--Denniston less than Fremont.
Church more than Buchanan. 24 813 25 255 From the foregoing it is evident that while the straight

democratic vote cast for Church increased 31,406, the straight republican vote decreased 24,868; and although Filmore had 124,604, yet only about 26,000 American yould the half and half ticket which had been nominate to insure the defeat of the Albany Weed Junta, but which ticket was objectionable to very many of the Americans because of the nomination of Dorsheimer. It is apparent that the greater portion of the 92,000 votes deficient from the vote of 1856 was of this class, and who can double that while there is no certainty that Lincoln can regain of whom were doubtiess free soil democrats, and who, with many thousand more of the old school Van Buren democrats, will probably vote for Bouglas, there can be as little question that the patriotic national Americans will raily and cast their full vote for the union electoral tests.

will rally and cast their full vote for the unitable ticket.

If, then, we take the vote of 1859 as the basis of our calculation, we have—
Leaven worth's vote for Lincoln 251,132
Cauch's vote for Douglas 227 301
Free sellers lest from Fremont 25 000
National Americans for union 67,000
Stonight American vote, 1859 25,000
Total union vote. 93.16

Birch laridge theket, if one should be maintained in this State, which at this time appears to be extremely improbable. If certain leaders can defeat the demand of the people, they cannot control the action of the voters, and as the administration has given may to the necessity, the backboxe and the judgment of the secessionist must both be weak if they pursue such a middle tourse In such a case their lack of judgment will prove the lack of numbers when the bashot box reveals the truth, and we would suggest to all national democrata.

First—That the racrides of the State and the Union is one tor great to be made to party leaders.

Scone—Tout Mesars, Sartubell and Satisful had better postpone their family quarrel until some more disting experimity.

| Side Fremont reserved | 9 698 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | 195 161

Pillone 19,922 8,617 6,520 937 671 Buchanan. 41.913 . 14.174 . 7.456 . 1,626 . 1,911 67,000 35,597 ties in 1859 was as f

18,272 7,971 7,466 749 8,128

..... 56,405 37.740

OUR BUILLINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BURLINGTON, Sopt. 23, 1850.
The Gld Line Whige Leaving their Republican Allese—The

Wide Awakes Opposed to Freedom of Speech- The Fusion-Desiglas Straight Outs, do.

icts," as Douglas terms them, have had pretty much their own way in this portion of the State. Messra Ten Fyck and Stratton, being residents of this county, hav not neglected the opportunity to push forward the ludi cross pretensions of the rail splitter afforded by the paralysis of the democratic party after the breaking up at Paitimere. The only aunoyance they have bitherto experienced has been in the organization of the Union party, mently composed of old line whigs, in favor of Bell and Everett, but hitherto co operating with the op-position. They voted for members of the Legislature the elected Ten Eyck Senator, and for Stratton as their representative; but they did so as whigh, Americans or the representation of the Process of the camp of Lincoln, Seward, Summer, Giddings, Hate and Greeley, they abandon them to the fate of section lists and traitors. In this township there are some one bundred and fifty men, who supported Stratton, now re will be run by them-Col. Allen, E. B. Grabb, or Mr. bia"); and with democratic support he will be elected. Stratten voted for Sherman, the endorser of Helper,

though the colleges and schools of his district are largely and advocacy of Lincoln would be a cruel blow at the nierests of his constituents. It will be a mournful day in Jersey when intercourse ceases with the South. The grass will overrun her roads and her rails.

The Hon. David Paul Brown addressed the Union men here a short time since and splintered the rail splitter. Philadelphia, the meeting was assailed by the republicans or abolitionists with rotten eggs, stones and bullets. The great orator, Judge King, and other distinguished patriots were wounded, and the Union men were driven from the ground. This occurrence has produced a profound sensation here. Conservative people, languishing for the tranquillity of former days, ask themselves if such repose

ranquillity of former days, ask themselves if such repose can be restored by the triumph of the republicans or abolitionists? Will the sgliation cease by the success of a rectional party which will not allow freedom of speech even to David Paul Brown in Philadelphia? Can we have peace and prosperity under the yoke of an intolerant military organization of Wide Awakes?

Their short reign is over. The fusion is halled with joy, and Douglas men, Breckinridge men and Beil men are combining against them. The question is not who shall wir, but how to beat Lincoin? It will be done. Like the long obstructed waters of a river, the gushing streams of patriotiem will sweep all before them. A very few Douglas men say they will vote a straight ticket, but they will do no such thing if they be really the friends of Douglas. For such a ticket not one-tenth of the Douglas men would vote, and the result would be a mortifying exposition of weakness and a fatal blow at Douglas himself. Besides, if these straights should throw the State into the clutches of Erncoin, what would be their fate men would voic, and the result would be a mortifying exposition of weakness and a fatal blow at Douglas himself. Besides, if these straights should throw the State into the clutches of Lincoln, what would be their fate hereafter? What are principles when country is destroyed? New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania must be neutral ground, as between Douglas and Breckinridge, because they must be carried against Lincoln. In other States, where the result cannot be affected, the two wings of the party may measure their strength without endangering the Union, and fight each other to their hearis content.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1860.

The Confessions of McMichael and Cumeron in Regard to the State Elections—Great Change in Public Senti-ment—Practical Fusion in Pennsylvania—Immense En-thusian of the Masses for Fusior—Attitude of the Con-tervatives—Philadelphia Sure for 10,000 Majority—Beligerent Propensities of the Wide Awakes, do., dc. Your editorial, headed "Glorious news from Pennsylva-

nia," which appeared in last Friday's HERAID, has been extensively read in this lattitude, and has contributed immensely to increase the perplexities of the Lincoln and Curtin leaders. They awaken at last to a realization of masses at large have taken the issues of the great contest signing politicians. Thus, Morton McMichael, editor of the North American, a shullling political sheet, is reported to have alleged, some weeks nince, that Cortin would come to this city with 20,000 majority from over the Aland Simon Cameron have delivered themselves of the fol sidential contest, in the immediate rear of our Governor's election, Foster would beat our man by 20,000."

What a confidence of success in the former statement,

and how much of dublous hesitation in the latter? The fact is, that both wings of the democracy, and at least cally for any course which will tend to beat the rall-splitter and his higher law serroundings; and they know full well that the true way to compass the desired result is to vote for Fueter in the important election which is to foreshadow the greater contest a month later. There is no mistaking the symptoms. Our merchants along Market and Third streets are putting forth bereuleac energies for the success of the practical fusion against Curtin, and par consequence, vs. Lincoln. Gay flags, bearing the

par consequence, vs. Lincoln. Gay flags, bearing the names of Bell and Everett, Douglas and Johnson, or Breckhridge and Lane, float upon the breeze all along the busy commercial mart, and whatever may be the individual predilections of those who flung them out, they are actuated by a common purpose—the election of Foster and the defeat of sectionalism.

Let the democratic nomines be successful in October, and the new discordant elements will quickly come to terms upon the common basis of the concilitation versus the higher law doctrines of Greeley, Seward, Lincoln & Cempany. It is cheering, moreover, to note the accounts which flood in upon an from the castoria (the Fonney) tails Garman) counties—the very districts which piled up the co-mous majorities for successful which piled up the co-mous majorities for successful which piled up the co-mous majorities for successful Here, too, is percept, see the utiliers scattment against republicanism. Barks, Northampton, Lehigh, Haroca Montgomery, Bucks, Carbon, &c., there are unmistakeable progneticalises of immense majorities for Foster. The stardy yeomatry of those agricultural districts, who formerly surprised to find enormous majorities from the eastern counties of this State for Fester, and his election, through them. Said election, moreover, followed by such a fusion of the opposing elements to sectionalism as shall drive "henest old Abo" effectually to the wall. Certainly, so "benest old Abo" effectually to the wall. Certainly, so "Eccent advices from England represent the Fecent advices from England represent the

The State Blection in Pennsylvania—The Voters Arrang-ing Themselves for the Contest—The Organization Jakem Out of the Hands of the Paction Leaders—The Philadel-phia Congressional Contest—Pancey Abandoned by the Philadelphians—The Political Fide Setting In for Fos-ter—The Attitude of the Iron and Coal Men., dc., dc. One week from Tuesday next, October 9, the great bat-tle comes off in this State, for no one who is familiar with

the politics of Pennsylvania doubts that if Certin be de-feated in October Lincoln will be put here de combat in November. The consciousness of this fact pervades the whole political community, and is dividing the voters into two contending parties; arraigning on the side of Foster all who deprecate the elevation of Lincoln to the Presisency, and on the side of Curtin all who worship the slave negro of the South and shun and neglect the free negro who pines in want and cold in the sittes of the North. Four years ago, one month before the October election, there came over this community a change palpable as the change which, after the marks the sunrice. Every democrat

alt it, and every republican was made to re it, and so, from present signs, will it be again. 1856, the republicans in 1860 entered too vigorously the campaign too long unterior to the election Working their material to a white heat before they Working their material to a white heat before any vecady to strike, their fires are beginning to languish, the metal on the anvil to grow cold; whilst, on other hand, the voting masses of the democrase, are by the clamorous preparation of the enemy, as to to organize for the coming struggle, so restraining to organize for the coming struggle, so restraining the organized properties of the coming struggle, so restraining the coming struggle the comi day of battle, but on the field of battle, bence it is that, whilst the captains and liestenents of the factions wrangle over nice points, the masses, taking the canvage into with a view to vote the tickets nominated under exceptions to this in localities, where, in consider Bell and Everett votes cast for Foster, the frie those national candidates may be given a represent on the tinket. Then, in this city the desire of the Bo those national candidates may be given a represent on the tisket. Then, in this city the desire of the Bol Everett party is to consolidate the non-republican upon Henry M. Fuller for Congress, in Second district, which comprises the old city, an wealth of the community. This places Mr. John head, the democratic neminee in the Second districts an embarrassing position; for, aithough Mr. B may be defented to the republican candidate, it is no matter for a political debutant to retire before the cithe for a thin and the canvass, both we defeated that And yet the certainty that if and Brodhead both remain in the canvass, both we defeated and Morris cletted, will, no doubt, suggifian whereby the non-republican vote may be east for one candidate. Mr. Brodhead, having rendered relif popular as President of the landen and Atlantic road, will not depreciate his political status by a mag mous sarriface for the party's good.

In the First district, where the irregular botting of date of 1858, against Florence, has become the renominee of 1860, over Florence, it is alleged that muc satisfaction exists—the nomination of Judge King bell and Everett party offering to the discontents opportunity for mischief, Judge King having always tofore seted with the democrate party, and being wise alloyed with the tineture of popular savereign. In the Third district there are but two candidates ree, republican, up for re election, and Kine, democran of nerves and waxends, equally strong. In this trict, in certain localities, as alarm of fire or a bancension is sure to cover the housetops with so mathe sous of St. Crispin that to a alranger they becagester attraction than either a conflagration or a bathey are good and true friences of Klies, however, they arsociate with Roger Sherman; and will leav (lap) stone unturned to cleet.

The Sourth district is intensely republican, and in course, Judge Keily, the nominee of that party, we leated.

The First district is not less eccentric than his he father. The son and nominee, whose baptismal n

less intellectual, is not less eccentric than his ficather. The son and nominee, whose haptismal in "Harry," derived his first notoriety from a suit by him against a railroad company for stone, with to build a wall fronting a lane which crossed the ra at right angles. In the progress of the suit it we closed that the obief engineer of the road construct arched bridge of dressed stone over a dry run on N premires, to improve the landscape view from his race," at a cost of \$1.500; also that the location road was changed 400 feet out of its natural site to:

making long composite the making long control from the holders of oliles under the government are not handed over for distribution. The beauty of the complaint is forcibly first in the fact that the incumbents of the effice of Re of Deces, i.e., in the "Row" are straightouts, and to be taxed a per centage on their lasome, with normous and vastly proponder and over the selection of place owner Uncle Sen.

Concerning the "Row offices," it is believed that extanding has been effected between the democratic extanding has been effected between the democratic outrol of the Democratic City Convention, put I men on the ticket, two of whom are obnoxioned included for two of the Bell and Everett mominees, it changed for two of the Bell and Everett mominees, it changed for two of the Bell and Everett mominees, it is clearly of the the Bell and Everett mominees, it is clearly of the two of the Bell and Everett mominees, it is clearly of the two of the Bell and Everett mominees, it is clearly of the two of the tribe of the repoblic of success preponderate on the side of the repoblic of success preponderate on the side of the repoblic

TEXAS.

Houseon, Toxas, Sept. 12, and of the Incendiary Excitement in Teas.—How the

End of the Incendiary Excitement in Tenns—How the of the Incendiaries were Disconcerted—Sheeting ging and Other Sentences of the Vigilance Communicated—Plans of the Land Pirotes—Advice to the tionists—The Kind of Men Required in Terrat—I ridge Expected to Carry Tenns—The Oropa—Complete Endeade—Increase in the Value of Prop. Icras—Health of Houston, de., de.
Since the August election the incendiary excitas entirely died away, though beyond a doubt the a regularly organized plot for the plander and deva of all Northern Texas. On first the suspicious no fell upon abolition incendiaries, and upon the ement of Vigilance Ommittees and night patrois were arrested in different portions of the State, we were arrended in different portions of the being whipped, agreed in their revealtie maturing plot, designed to do its full exec 1st of August hast. But, happily, the pro-our clitzess averted the sterm, which w have swept its untold horrors over a con-

nature as any under the sun.

A number of white men, travelling pediars angling mendicants, were arrested, and where the having been lampering with the negroes, there ricting was positive beyond any reasonable double some lostances, ruffered the punalty of dea in others flogging and instant diaminant from the Where the proof of abolitionism was not go of